

ordinary Americans in their homes and in their places of business.

Some have called this a fight between the two political parties or simply a question of a special interest against a larger public interest. Indeed it is more than that. The question is, can this Government, can this country still provide basic security for our people?

CLINTON'S BARNEY BILL

(Mr. LEWIS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEWIS of California. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BALLENGER].

Mr. BALLENGER. Madam Speaker, the President never bothered to bring a crime bill to Congress when this issue was still being debated.

Yet once crime became America's primary concern, suddenly, like an archeologist, President Clinton went digging to find something he could call his own.

And just like archeologists, the White House unearthed a dinosaur of a crime bill.

It was a huge, lumbering monstrosity weighted down with unneeded spending but with a crime-fighting brain about the size of a walnut.

Not only did the Clinton administration unearth a dinosaur of a crime bill, but the dinosaur they got was Barney.

It was not even a ferocious dinosaur of a crime bill. No, it was a big warm, fuzzy, purple one—as soft on crime as the logic that billions of dollars for arts and crafts, self-esteem, dance, and midnight basketball programs deters murders, rapists, and robbers.

Americans want a crime bill that will make criminals extinct, not taxpayers. The Clinton administration should bury this bill where they found it and start over.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WELFARE TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY ACT OF 1994

(Mr. VOLKMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VOLKMER. Madam Speaker, today I rise to inform my colleagues that I am introducing legislation that will give Americans a hand up instead of a hand out. The Welfare to Self-Sufficiency Act of 1994 will end the quagmire that faces those now on welfare. No longer will men and women be trapped by a welfare system that does not reward work, promote the family, or instill personal responsibility. The legislation I have introduced will fortify these three fundamental values. It will move people from dependence to independence, from a welfare check to a paycheck, and from a sense of hopelessness to one of opportunity.

Madam Speaker, this legislation will give people the opportunity to enter

into individual contracts with the State not a one-size-fits-all plan. It encourages AFDC families to work by allowing them to keep more of their earned income and encourages saving by raising resource limits. States will have the option to implement wage supplementation programs in which the value of the AFDC grant and food stamp benefits is added to the minimum wage of the worker.

This legislation will strengthen child support enforcement by referring collection of certain delinquent child support evaders to the IRS. Additional savings will occur by reforming and controlling the rate of growth in Federal payments for the administration of AFDC, the food stamp program, and Medicaid. Finally, illegal aliens will not be eligible for welfare benefits, except for emergency medical care.

Madam Speaker, I agree with the President it is time to "end welfare as we know it." It is time to break this cycle and pass welfare reform legislation that will give every American an opportunity to become self-sufficient.

SPECIAL INTERESTS THREATEN RIPOFF OF INVENTORS UNDER GATT PROVISIONS

(Mr. ROHRBACHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Madam Speaker, seeing that we are discussing crime, I thought it would be appropriate for me to come to the floor and discuss the coming GATT Treaty and the ripoff of American inventors that the current GATT implementing legislation represents.

Little do the American people know and little do the Members of this House know that buried deep in the GATT implementation legislation is language not required by GATT but put in by special interests that will dramatically reduce the amount of time that our inventors are protected. If this passes, hundreds of millions of dollars that now go from Japanese corporations to pay royalties to American inventors will stay in the pockets of those big multinational Japanese corporations. It is one of the biggest ripoffs in American history.

I am a free-trader. I supported NAFTA. But I ask my colleagues, please look at the provisions of the GATT implementing legislation and let us not allow this ripoff of American inventors to take place.

FIXING THE CRIME BILL IN CONFERENCE

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOSS. Madam Speaker, questions have been asked, why are so many Members of the House opposed to the crime bill, which has sometimes

been called the President's crime bill? It is not the President's crime bill; it is the conference committee's crime bill, and there are good reasons to be opposed to it on both sides of the aisle.

The important point is that there are opportunities to fix what is wrong, and that is the process that is going on now.

The bill we voted on last week had inadequate funding for building prisons, it had inadequate funding for having more policemen to put them on the beat, and it had weakened the sexual predator provision. It had various pork barrel projects, the most celebrated of which was the \$10 million that was stuck in there surreptitiously for some kind of a project in Chairman BROOK's district, at Lamar University.

We estimated that the bill would have released as many as 10,000 convicted drug felons and put them back on the streets. It did not include the victims restitution provisions of the Senate-passed bill. It did not include the strengthened death penalty procedures to end the endless appeals process. It did not include tough penalties for violent gang offenses, mostly juvenile offenses. It has \$9 billion in it for social programs. There was much that was wrong in the bill, and it can be fixed.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 4624, DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4624) making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DELAUNO). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? The Chair hears none and, without objection, appoints the following conferees: Messrs. STOKES, MOLLOHAN, and CHAPMAN, Ms. KAPTUR, and Messrs. TORRES, THORNTON, OBEY, LEWIS of California, DELAY, GALLO, and MCDADE.

There was no objection.

EMERGENCY SPENDING CONTROL ACT OF 1994

Mr. MOAKLEY. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 513 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 513

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pur-